CENSUS OF THE U. STATES AND G. BRITAIN.

The late Census returns of the United States an Great Britain, although nothing more than general results were yet known at London, have afforded much matter for comment in the public journals. The Times takes the following philosophical, and, under all circumstances, liberal view of the subject:

"There are events which set the dullest and most incu rious minds speculating upon the future of the world and the varying destinies of nations. The conclusion of a long war, an important treaty, or the settlement of a political contest at home, cannot fail to suggest the inquiry how the new order of things will operate on the comparative progress of States. A census is not an event of this striking and potential charac ter ; indeed, it is hardly an event at all, for it is only the periodical notation of a continual development. It furnishes, however, as certain grounds for political prophecy as any thing the chapter of accidents can supply. Population is the chie element of national power, and though the States of Europe have severally attained a position which they are not likely either to forfeit or much to improve for many years to come, yet a new and much more open field is added to speculation when we take in the New World, as well as the greater part of Asia and Africa, brought under the influence of European nations. The British race is the principal peopler of North America and the Australian Islands, the dominant influence in the West Indies, the prevailing element in South Africa and the lord paramount in India, with all the contingencie that appertain to that position. Taking these considerations into account, the increase of our population at home is a far more important question than if it merely affected the comfort with which we can manage to live in these isles, the sufficiency of our harvests, or the figure we can continue to make in the presence of Europe. Whatever the future fate of our wars or our diplomacy, whether the Continent reciprocates our tariffs or meets us once more with a chain of hostile tom houses; whether the name of England is honored or despised in the council halls of Europe, we are not likely soon to be deprived of our solid advantages as an industrious, prolific, a spreading, a colonizing, and a self-governing race. With North America and many other portions of the earth's surface occupied by our own flesh and blood, speaking our language and inheriting our laws, if not our allegiance, we must ever occupy an honorable and useful position. No increase of servile populations, no triumph of absolutism, no combination of rivals, can ever push England into a corner, and make her a mere cluster of islands in the Northern Atlantic. The terminus of the Ultima Thule has long been removed. There are now no limits to our influence. As a little slip of shore in the peninsula of Jutland was the Anglia from which our race is principally descended, England in its turn is the Stamm haus of great and populous empires. The results of the British and of the American census, appearing as they do together at this moment, bring this relation of the parent State and her numerous progeny into unusual

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is then estimated by the Times at - - - - The British race in the colonies 29,000,000 3,000,000 Citizens of the United States of British or other European extraction, about - - -20,000,000

The Times goes on to say: "It thus appears that there are about 52,000,000 persons of British extraction, or of some other European race amalgamated with them, occupying the best geographical positions in the world, possessing the largest maritime trade and the most profitable manufactures, enjoying the freest institutions, commanding the vast est extents of fertile territory and the finest climates, and receiving the services of many millions of useful auxiliaries, of various races and hues, living either in comfortable slavery, or willing subjection, or dignified alliance. All these called, of Anglo-Saxon race, hold substantially the same faith, speak the same language, read the same Bible, the same Milton, the same Shakspeare, the same historians and moralists, the same modern poets, novelists, and essayists, and interchange their thoughts as freely and almost as promptly as the inhabitants of one city or village. Ingenuity fast destroying the obstacles of time and space, and commor sense is drawing institutions every year to a greater similarity. These 52,000,000 persons, divided though they are by oceans and political forms, are a closer and a far more influential unity than any merely political combination; and it any race may be said to be fortunate and ascendant, this is

The returns for Great Britain show the great increase of emigration from England and Scotland, as well as from Ireland, to America and the Australian colonies. Chiefly owing to the emigration. but in some degree to the cholera, the decennial rate of increase of population in Great Britain has declined during the century. The following table shows this decennial rate, both in Great Britain and the United States. Many reflections will no doubt arise from its contemplation, but we are satisfied for the present with merely making the state-

Great Britain. the			e U. States.
1801 to 1811	15:11		36.45
1811 to 1821	14.12		33,35
1821 to 1831	14.91		33.26
1831 to 1841	13.18		32.67
1841 to 1851	12.10		36.35
A Ab			

Another singular fact deduced from the British returns is that the increase of females is greater in proportion than that of males. In 1841 the excess of females was 493,303; in 1851 the excess is 550.157. In London the numbers in excess are 124,367 and 154,429, respectively. We have not the means for estimating the proportion between the sexes in the United States at these two periods. The Times has the following reflections upon this

subject: "This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and has suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it to colonies where the disproportion is the other way. In this country so great an excess of the 'weaker vessel' is undoubtedly a very great evil; for in this, as in other matters, plenty produces cheapness, and nothing is more to be regret-ted than a state of society which puts women, more than nature intends, at the mercy of men. Army, navy, commerce, and colonies, however essential to national power, glory, and wealth, have their drawback in this as in some other serious points. To some extent we suffer the evils of those barbarous tribes among whom the males are so often decimated in war that their women, through their mere su-perabundance, lose the dignity of their sex. England will earn its great power and glory at a very dear rate if the disproportion which has already become serious enough to attract the attention of thoughtful observers should continue to

The census of IRELAND, as we learn from the London Times, will show a deficiency of above 2,000,000, as compared with the numbers which would have been attained this year had there been no interruption of the ordinary rate of increase. On the last three occasions of taking the census the numbers were:

increase at its present rate.'

as compared with the number which would have appeared now, had the former rate of increase been maintained. But the most startling fact of the census will be. (says the Times.) that whereas the ordinary law of increase, had it not been interruped in its operation, would have shown progress during the last ten years at the rate of six per cent., the returns now made exhibit a decrease of about enty per cem,-the decrease embracing above a quaser of the population which it was anticipated that Irland would possess at the present time.

Mr. KENNEDY'S vise to Europe will, our London correspondent thinks, b productive of great good He will both receive and communicate knowledge; and, if the census returns of the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia Holland, Belgium and Austria could henceforward be made upon the same principles, and at the same periods, and the materials, so far as possible, arranged upon the same plan, a greater step in the advancement of sound practical political economy would be made than has been accomplished since the days of Adam Smith.

VISIT TO VIRGINIA .- The Staunton (Va.) Messenger states that a letter has been received from Mr. STUART, Secretary of the Interior, stating that he will be at Staunton about the 1st of August, on his way to the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg; and that the PRESIDENT will probably accompany him, with a view to spend a few days at the White Sulphur Springs. The Messenger says that they will meet with a hearty reception.

Hon. EDWARD BATES delivered an eloquent oration at St. Louis on the 4th, on the occasion of breaking ground for the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. He expressed his confident belief that, having constructed the road to the frontiers of Missouri, it would not stop there, but eventually be carried forward to the shores of the Pacific. He also predicted that St. Louis is destined to become one of the largest cities on the continent.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SUIT .- We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION .- The New York Tribune, which, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, has most bitterly assailed that measure. and endeavored to rouse the erv of repeal in regard to it, thus formally proclaims in its issue of Monday last the utter hopelessness of its warfare, and retires from the field:

"We look in vain for the probability of a repeal or modiication of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law we suppose s destined to remain on the statute book. We could wish it were otherwise. We could wish to have it modified in many particulars, especially by the introduction of a jury trial among ts provisions. But there is not the least indication that such change will be made. The next Congress will not make t. There is nowhere a great party demanding it. Public entiment regards it with comparative indifference. There is no such overwhelming popular movement in favor of repealing or changing this law as there was at the North in 1848 and '49 against the extension of slavery. How, then, can the

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONpon.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of the

"For the first time since the Declaration of American Inlependence, the anniversary of that event will to-day be celebrated in London with almost as much honor as in New York. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has issued cards of invitation to meet the United States Minister and Mrs. LAWRENCE at a fete which he gives this evening on the occasion, and about seven or eight hundred persons will be present, including all the American families now in London, and a large proportion of the nobility and public persons in England, by whom the idea has been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, &c. are among those who will attend. There is to be a concert, ball, and supper, and the affair promises to be one of the grandest of the season, worthy not only of what it celebrates, but of the meeting of the nations in the year of he Exhibition."

RELEASE OF MR. BRACE.-We learn from the Hartford Courant that letters have been received from Mr. McCurdy, our Minister to Austria, dated une 27th, stating that he has received a verbal communication from the State Department at Vienna that CHARLES L. BRACE had been released, and was at Pesth, on his way to Vienna. Mr. Brace had been detained in close confinement for several weeks, on suspicion of being somehow connected with certain revolutionary schemes having especial reference to Hungary.

CORNELIUS McCAULLAY, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Belfast, in Ireland. Mr. McCaullay is a native of Ireland, long known as a highly respected merchant in Philadelphia.

Fourth of July Compliments to the President from persons opposed to him in politics.

Our paper of vesterday contained some complimentary toasts, from political opponents, to the President. We take pleasure in adding the followng extracts from the patriotic remarks of our felow-citizen, B. B. FRENCH, Esq., made at the Capitol on that day. Mr. F. is well known as a po-litical opponent, though an honorable one, of President FILLMORE.

Mr. French quoted from the supplication of WASHINGTON upon assuming the Presidential chair in 1789, and said:

"The ear of the Almighty was opened to that prayer; was recorded in Heaven; and from WASHINGTON down to the present President of the United States, who so worthily, and with so much dignity and honor, fills the proud station that Washington filled, it has been answered," &c.

After enumerating some of the most prominent men who so ably maintained the Constitution and Union in the last Congress, Mr. French said :

"To these great, good, patriotic men, aided as they have been by the Executive of the nation, in whose every act a determination, not to be misunderstood, has been manifested to preserve the Union, do we, as I firmly believe, under God. owe the existence this day of these United States of America! Thanks be to God! thanks be to them!"

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SARATOGA. -The name of the young man who was drowned in Saratoga lake on Sunday afternoon Was JONATHAN FOUNTAIN, son of Mr. Fountain, merchan 306 Broadway, New York. He was bathing in deep water, with two others, when he called for help. One of them sprang to his assistance, and was nearly drowned in trying to save the unfortunate young men.

ANOTHER MURDER .- On Wednesday last JOHN S. WORK- EXCURSION OF THE "GOLDEN GATE."

Not having been able ourselves to accept the kind invitation of the liberal proprietors to visit their magnificent new steamer the Golden Gate, we avail ourselves of the accounts given of the exrursion by our more fortunate con temporaries:

TROM THE "UNION" OF THUR SDAY. Tag Excussion or "THE GOLDEN GALE."-We mer tioned in our paper of Tuesday that this splene, d Steamship, intended for the Pacific, had arrived at Annapon's on Monday, for the purpose of tendering to the President and Cabiset and other guests an excursion on the Chesapeake. We vailed ourselves of the kind invitation of WILLIAM H. As-ENWALL, Esq., President of the Mail Steamship Company, to form one of the party; and the courtesy and liberal taity of the owners, the splendid appointments of the Golden Gue, and the taste and judgment with which the excursion was conducted, demand more than a passing notice.

The special train chartered by Mr. Aspinwall for the occa nleft the Washington depot at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, and aftera pleasant run of a couple of hours safely deposited the company in the ancient and pleasant city of Annapolis. Herethe President, accompanied by the Secretary of the Inerior Commodore Ballard, and other distinguished officers, was then in charge by a committee—without any ridiculou peech making—and conveyed to the Naval School. We speech making—and conveyed to the Naval School. We followed with the crowd, and wended our way to the STATE House in order to stand, if but for a moment, in the room in which Vashington surrendered his commission to the Continental Congress, furnishing by that single act the noblest example of disinterested patriotism to be found in modern history, and matched only in ancient annals by what we are told of the self-abnegation of Cincinnatus. The State House occupies a commanding position, and from the lawn looking toward the bay a hattery was planted, which shook the air occupies a commanding position, and from the lawn looking toward the bay a battery was planted, which shook the air with a national salute. The company then proceeded to the wharf, where the propeller Hamilton, the practice-ship of the Naval School, and the steamer Flanter were moored. The Planter was soon filled, and within a few minutes the President arrived and went on board the Hamilton, where he was received by the naval cadets in their neat uniform. The was received by the naval cadets in their neat uniform. The two vessels then got under may for the Golden Gate, which was riding at anchor beyond the light-house, some four effive miles off. The distance was accomplished in a few minutes; and as we rounded a point in the bay the noble steamer was in full view, her broadside teward us, and the stars and stripes floating from her masthead. Our first impression was that it was a beautiful ship; but we felt disappointed in her size. Her comely model had deceived our eyes; and, seeing so much grace, they could not compass her huge proportions. As we approached, her dimensions eyes; and, seeing so much grace, they could not compass her huge proportions. As we approached, her dimensions seemed to expand; but it was not until we were under her side, and looking up at her lofty bulwarks, which towered far above us, that we realized that we were under the side of a ship of twenty-twe hundred tons. On reaching her decks we found a large company of ladies and gentlemen already assembled. Soon the Hamikon came alongside, and the President mounted the ladder, and was welcomed on oard by Lieut. Patterson, of the Navy, the commander of the Golden Gate, and by Mr. Aspinwall. Here we were happy again to see that there was no ridiculous speech-making, and that Commander Patterson and Mr. Aspinwall welcomed the President as a bospitable gentleman would wel-come a guest. As the President was conducted aft, the narine band struck up a national sir, and the artillery gave

voice to the appropriate salute.

We took the first opportunity to go below, in order to exmine the interior arrangements, and to take a view of the massive machinery. But we have no words to express the splendor of the saloon and cabins, or the taste and comfor with which the state-rooms were furnished. There was no gaudy and gilt gingerbread finery, but every thing showed the most superior workmanship, and the best and most du-rable materials. When we reached the upper deck again, we stopped a moment to exchange a few words with a friend. the Golden Gate was under way. She walked the water se smoothly, her engines worked with such admirable precision, notion by the rapid vanishing of outward objects. We men-ioned this to a lady, and she said that, by resting her hand n the bulwarks, she could feel that the engine was at work. We tried the experiment, but our duller nerves refused to bear witness that there was an engine on board. Soon we were on the broad bosom of the Chesapeake, with our faces turned toward Baltimore. Thin clouds kept off the heat and glare of the sun, while a delightful and invigorating breeze made us shudder when we thought of the dazzling heat and glare of the sun, while a delightful and invigorating breeze made us shudder when we thought of the dazzling heat and stifling dust of Pennsylvania avenue to which we had to return to "ply our dreadful trade." But these thoughts were driven from our mind by the cheerful notes of the band, and the moving panorama "of fair women and brave men," all determined to have a day of enjoyment. Dinner was announced. Two tables occupied the length of a vast saloon. They were almost entirely filled by the ladies. When they retired the gentlemen thronged, for an hour, around the choice and abundant visads which our hospitable entertainers able consequence, we may pay a tribute of sincere respect to

on her way to Annapolis.

The return was enlivened by music and the dance until the ourselves on a propeller whose decks were soon literally filled by ladies and gentlemen; and, as certain shrill voices inti-mated, there were some children also. When we cast off, three times three were given to the Golden Gate, to her ac complished commander, and to her hospitable owners. We had gone but a few fathoms before some piece of machinery gave way, and the rain began to pour down. We were then about four miles from Annapolis. A substantial awning was over us, however, and the sails of the Hamilton were prompt-ly unfurled. Neither the weather, nor the darkness, nor the mishap seemed to dampen the ardor of the voyagers. We wished at the time that it had been dampened somewhat; for wished at the time that it had been dampened somewhat; for the loud laughter and conversation prevented the transmission of orders as promptly as sailors like them to be transmitted. The propeller behaved well under canvass, and by half past nine we were on the wharf at the Naval School. It was dark, and raining gently, and we heard the clear voice of an officer inviting all to his quarters until carriages could be provided; but feeling that we could stand a slight shower, and having an experienced pilot to navigate us through the intricate streets of Annapolis, we set sail for the depot, where we arrived at ten o'clock. The party came on in detachments and the party came on the street and the st til about half past ten. By that time all were aboard, and the steam-horse was off for Washington. Some time in the were no backs in readiness, and we had a mile to walk. But we cared nothing for that. We had enjoyed a day of pleasure, and we had seen it rain before. By two o'clock we were in bed, well pleased that for one day we had forgotten the asperities of political warfare, and breathed the pure air

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES returned to the city yesterday morning from Annapolis, Maryland, whither he, with other gentlemen, went on Tuesday, in a special train of cars, by invitation, to view the magnificent steamship "Golden Gate," which had arrived from New York on

Sunday. A very large concourse of citizens, we learn, were in wait Mayor CLAUDE received him in the name of the corporate authorities of the "Ancient City." He subsequently the Naval School, and, in company with other invited guests, made an excursion in the "Golden Gate" up the Chesapeake bay to the Patapaco river. When opposite to Fort McHenry a salute was fired from that fortification; and the

essel afterwards returned to Annapolis.

A gentleman with whom we have conversed describes the welcome of the Parsidary, on the part of the people, as highly enthusiastic, and says that the attendant proceedings

generally were of the most pleasant character.

Mr. WEBSTER, together with Mrs. FILEMORE and her son, were to have left Annapolis yesterday, in the "Golden Gate," for New York. The steamer Golden Gate arrived at New York

on Thursday afternoon. Mr. WEBSTER was enthusiastically received by the people. A PATRIOTIC HUSBAND .- The following amusing card

ppears in the Clarkesville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, a Demo cratic paper : "To THE PROFLE GENERALLY.—Having learned from various sources that I, even I, would be elected to the Senate beyond a possibility of a doubt, and knowing the same to be repuguant to my wife's feelings, whose happiness alone I wish to perpetuate, I therefore respectfully withdraw my name.

"M. G. TURKES."

Since the commencement of the present year upwards of one thousand two hundred Chinese have emigrated to California. The cry is sill "they go," and many of the vessels take cargoes which are the produce of China. The American ships Oneco and Lebanon were lately loading at Hong Kong with Chinese passengers and freight for San Francisco. Those emigrants are merchants, small designs agriculturally Those emigrants are merchants, small dealers, agriculturists, and artisans, all of whom are respectable people. This emigration will increase every month, as the inducements to leave are very great. LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, from Chagres on the 7th, has arrived at New York with 238 passengers and \$465,000 in gold.

The two last steamers which arrived at Panama brought down two and a half millions of gold, all on its way to New York.

The San Francisco news is to the 14th of June. The Telegraph gives the following report of it: Most of the burnt district is rebuilt, but business generalis stagoant, the prices being below the rates previous to the fire. The markets are overstocked for all staple articles

nany new and valuable discoveries have been made. JAMES F. GRAMAN, a nephew of the Secretary of the

Navy, and four others, were drowned at San Puebla Bay on the 28,'h of May. Gen. Morehead, with an expedition of forty-five men, left San Diego in May for some destination unknown.

A Sydney convict was arrested on the 10th of June in the of stealing a safe. He was immediately tried by a comnittee of two hundred citizens, and hung at midnight on the elaza at San Francisco.

Numerous incendiary attempts have been made to destroy the city.

The Indians in the southern section of the State continue o give much trouble.

The agricultural prospects are good ; the weather had been

The boiler of the steamer New World exploded on the th, on her passage from Sacramento, killing two persons

and wounding others. Crime at San Francisco has greatly increased. McManus, one of the Irish patriots, had escaped South Wales, and arrived at San Francisco, where he was warmly received. Smith O'Brien and the other Irish exiles

pade an unsuccessful effort to escape at the same time. Dates from Astoria, Oregon, to the 13th state that Gen. Bank has been elected Delegate from that Territory to Congress. The crops looked remarkably well.

THE LATE PATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

PROM'THE NEW ORLEADS PICATURE OF BURY 11.

We lament to senounce that the difficulties which have for me time existed! and with which the public har been made amiliar through the press, between Mr. John W. Frost, the editor of the Creament, and Cot. T. G. HUNT, one of the candidates for the nomination to Congress, have bad a fatal ermination. Mr. From fought a duel vesterday at about one o'clock P. M., at the U. S. Barracks, below the city. with Br. THOMAS- HUNY, the brother of Col. T. G. Hunt. They fought, as we hear, with double-barreled zune, at forty paces, and on the second fire Mr. Frost was mortally wounded, the ballet passing through his left breast, and he died within helf an hour.

The immediate cause of offence was an altercation which ook place at the Whig meeting in Perdido street on Monday evening. It was, however, only the renewal of an ancient difficulty, arising out of the Congressional election last fall, when Col. T. G. Hunr was a candidate before the Whig Convention, and Judge Brusann, the law partner of Mr. Fnorr, obtained the nomination. Another of the brothers of Col. Hunt became then involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. Frost, and the preliminary movements for a duel were made upon the part of Mr. Frost, but they failed. The whole correspondence was published at the time, and is doubtless familiar to our readers. The ill feeling has rankled ever since, and the new canvass, in which Col. Hunt is again a candidate, revived it, produced the collision at "The Shades," and has ended in this lamentable manner. It has already and has ended in this lamentable manner. It has already been published that there was a meeting between the parties of on Wednesdey, which the police interrupted, and both challenger and challenged were bound over. They disregarded the bonds, went almost directly from the Recorder's office to the United States Barracks, and finally closed up this most unhappy quarrel with the death of Mr. Frost by the hands of Dr. Hunt.

In the excitement of this event, which agitates and divides

had provided. Having discharged our duty in that respect, we visited the upper air again, in time to see the city of Baltimore and the memorable Fort McHenry. Our gallant ship paid her compliments to the fort, and then, turning off, was fession of the law he was a successful advocate, and was rising to a fine practice, which he might easily have secured but for his predilection for politics, and the zeal for his party, which The return was enlivened by music and the dance until the anchor was dropped, about sunset—no accident having occurred to mar the pleasure of the jaunt, so skilfully and orderly was every thing appointed by Lieut. Patterson and Mr. Aspinwall. Within half an hour or so the propeller Hamilton was alongside, and the order was passed that those persons bound for Washington must first go aboard. We followed in the wake of our illustrious predecessors, and found as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death brought him much into public life as a popular orator, and then into the editorial profession. He was a fluent writer as well as a speaker. The ardor of his temperament led him often into controversies, wherein he maintained himself with the credit of being of an extremely impulsive and generous as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death as that of a warm-hearted and gallant gentleman, who had the qualities and capacities to be useful to his country, as he was dear to his own circle of intimates and associates.

FATAL DUEL .- CHURCH CONSUMED.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 12.—A duel was fought to-day between Dr. TROMAS HUNT and J. W. FROST, of the New Orleans Crescent, in which the latter was killed, having received a ball through his heart. The weapons used were guns. Writs have been issued against Dr. Hunter and his seconds on the charge of murder and of being accessary thereto. The Trinity Catholic Church, which was seized by the Sheriff in consequence of some difficulties between the Bishop and Pastor, has just been destroyed by fire. The well-known facts of the case suggest that it was possibly the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss \$25,000.

[We regret to have reason for believing that the unfortu-nate duel above reported is one of the fruits of a feud be-tween some of the Whigs of the second district of Louisiana in the selection of a candidate for Congress. The competitors for the nomination are Col. THEODORE T. HUNT and ex-Alderman Isaac N. Marks. We have not noticed that either of these gentlemen is to blame for the warmth with which their friends have urged their respective claims. But the "Crescent" of the 7th instant, which advocates the claim of Mr. Marks, contained an article in disparagement of Mr. Hurr which may have led to the lamented catastrophe above recorded. The name of the party reported to have been en-gaged in the duel, it will be observed, does not correspond with that of the candidate. It may have been a relative of

with that of the candidate. It may have been a relative of his, or the discrepancy may be owing to an error of the Telegraph.

The difficulty alluded to respecting the Catholic Church was between Bishop Blanc and the Rev. Mr. Guidzionowas between Bisnop Blanc and the Rev. Mr. Guingioro-wisky as to the right to its possession. While the latter gentleman was officiating there, the Bishop appointed another priest to supersede him, and Mr. G. refused to relinquish the church, in which proceeding he was sustained by many of the congregation. The Bishop appealed to the law, and the judgment of the Court placed him in possession of the pro-

SUBSIDENCE OF THE WATER AT ST. LOUIS .- The flood which for many weeks past has caused St. Louis to appear from the river as another Venice.

"Rising with her tiars of proud towers, " At airy distance, with majestic moti

rill soon begin to retreat. In a few days, in all probability, the merchants along the whole line of the levee will be able to re-occupy their long-submerged and useless ware-rooms of the first floor. The river is now at a stand. All existing indications and prospects point to the cessation of a calamity which has paralyzed the arm of commerce for nearly two

We observe in a number of our country exchanges very terrifying reports regarding the health of our city. We beg to assure our country friends that these accounts have been entially exaggerated, and that the cholers, although undoubtedly existing among us, has by no means reached the character of an epidemic this season. In a population of one this mortality has occurred among newly-arrived emigrants; and we have yet to hear of a single case among our old citi-zens that was not directly induced by imprudence or fear. [St. Louis Union, 8th instant.

THE GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.

The following statement gives the names of the Cadets of the first class who have graduated at West Point at the recent annual examination, the order of general merit, and the particular corps and regiments for which its members are recommended by the Academic Board:

Recommended for Corps of Engineers.

1. Geo. L. Andrews, Mass. 2. Jas. St. C. Morton, Pa.

Topographical Engineers.

3. Geo. T. Belch, Ohio. 4. W. G. Welcher, Tenn.

Artillery, or Ordnance, Infantry, Mounted Riflemen.
5. A. Piper, Pennsylvania. 15. J. Edwards, jr., Maine.
6. James Thompson, N.Y. 16. A. J. S. Molinard, N.Y. Artillery, or Ordnance, 1015
5. A. Piper, Pennsylvania.
6. James Thompson, N.Y.
7. Caleb House, Mass.
8. Kenner Garrard, Ohio.
9. B. Hardin Helm, Ky. 17. H. E. Maynadier, D. C 18. David Bell, Indiana. 19. R. Williams, Va. 20. J. Medleahall, India Ed. H. Day, Tenn. Alvan C. Gillen, do. Dewitt N. Root, N. Y. M. Parks, jr., N. C. 22. Hvatt C. Ransom, N. Y. 13. A. J. Perry, Conn. 14. Isaiah N. Moore, Pa 23. A. McRae, N. C. Isaiah N. Moore, Pa.

Infantry, Dragoons, 25. Gordon Chapin, Va. 26. J. C. Kelton, Pa. Mounted Riflemen 34. Roger Jones, jr. D. C. 35. Adolphus F. Boad, Ohio 36. M. Smith, Alabama. 27. W. H. Morris, N. V. 37. E. A. Palfrey, La. 38. Jno. T. Shaff, D. C. 28. James Curtis, Illinois, 30. T. J. C. Amory, Mass. 31. N. D. Whipple, N. Y. 40. J. G. Tilford, Ky. 32. H. C. Hodges, Vt. 41. J. B. Green, N. Y. 33. James Daniel, N. C. 42. L. J. Baker, N. C. 41. J. B. Green, N. Y. 42. L. J. Baker, N. C.

They will, after a month's leave of absence, h as brevet second lieutenants, to the several corps and regim for which they have been recommended.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, (Louisiana,) on the 28th ultimo, on motion of B. R. Chinn, Esq., Alexan-DER BARROW (son of the late lamented Senator of that name) was unanimously nominated as a can-didate to represent that Parish in the State Legis-

Mr. Chann submitted the following resolutions. which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Administration of Merrann Francous has been characterized by principles of the loftiest patriotism, and by a prudence, moderation, wisdom, and firmness com-mensurate with the difficulty, danger, and importance of the juestions which have threatened the very existence of our

glorious Union.

Resolved, That this Administration, amidst trials and difficulties unparalleled in the history of his country, has thus far been signally successful, and commands the unbounded and unqualified respect of the whole Union, North and South.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the pure patriotism, the unfilnching and steady firmness, the expansive and segacious statesmanship thus exhibited in the administration of President Fillmore, places that Administration close by the side of that of the illustrious Washington; and that this meeting cannot refer in from the expression of and that this meeting cannot refrain from the expression of their opinion that Millard Fillmore is the man who has, by his great deeds, placed himself in such pre-eminence among the great men of his country as signally points him out as the man who, during the present crisis, should be selected to maintain the guidance of the State; that we accordingly neizo the occasion to give expression to the opinion which appears to prevail from North to South, that Malland Fillmore is the man whom the high interests of the country call to the next Presidency of the United States.

The Colonization Society's barque Liberia Packet was exected to sail from Baltimore yesterday for the Maryland colony in Africa. We learn from the "American" that she will carry out a foll cargo, and the largest number of passengers she has yet transported, more having offered than she could accommedate. A large party of smigrants from Norfolk had engaged passage in her, and also Thos. Fuller and Benj. Jenifer, two colored ministers of the Gospel, from Dorchester county, Maryland. Their object in visiting Africa is to make an emploration of the country, and to secure the necessary arrangements for the reception of sheir tamilies and friends, for whom they intend returning in the Fall. The Cambridge Democrat says-that should their report prove favorable, enough free blacks will emigrate from that neighperhood to found a colony.

The Syracuse (M Y.) Journal states that the cultivation of Tonacco has been undertaken there to a considerable exent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It were at present a very promising appearance, and the weather has been favorable to its-growth. Meretofore it has been yield-

ANDERSON DAWA, Esq. died at Wilkesbarre, on the 24th iltimo, aged 85 years. He was a boy at the time of the orable Wyoming massacre. His father and brotherin-law were killed there, when he fled with his-mother, her family and others to Connecticut.

The daily reports of canal commerce show the number of coats reaching Alexandria daily from Cumberland loaded with coal. The coal wharves at that place are heaped up with the products of the mines. Some six as seven vessels are lying there taking in their cargoes for the Bastern cities; at prices much beyond what they would have brought twelve months ago. They were bought by those who will improve and the steamer Martin Hoffman was filled with about five hundred tons, ready to start on her passage to New York. The more this Cumberland coal is used, the more will be the demand for it. The agents of the coal companies in Alexandria are all active business men, and, as Alexandria has sen established as the Cumberland coal depot, they are determined to advance and extend the trade, and show its carehilities .- Alexandria Gazette.

BANK OF THE OLD DOMINION.—The stockholders. Tuesday last, elected the following gentlemen Directors this institution, (located at Alexandria:) William Fowle, Lewis McKenzie, Daniel F. Hooe, William G. Cazenove. John J. Wheat, Robers H. Miller, Stephen Shino, William N. McVeigh; William F. Phillips, Warrenton.

AN EARTHQUARN was felt at Sp. Louis about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 2d instant. The Republican says there were three distinct shocks, the whole occurring in about one ninute. The motion was undulating or wave-like, and appeared to proceed from the southwest. None of the shocks were accompanied with any perceptible sound. The moraing was somewhat cloudy, cool, and calm, followed not a great while afterward by a slight rain, with thunder. About half-past two it cleared up, with warm sunshine, and so continued for the balance of the day.

ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK .- Before UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK.—Before
Judge BETTS.—The Judge gave an opinion at much length
on the motion to quash the indictment in this case. He considered that the charging the offence in the language of the
statute is sufficient, and better than to give, in the indictment,
multitudinous details. The law, he considers, and cited various authorities in proof, is intended to prevent citizens or
residents of the United States from beginning or setting on
foot a military expedition against another country with which
the United States are at peace, and not intended merely to
observe neutrality as respects other nations at war with each bserve neutrality as respects other nations at war with each

The motion to quash is overruled; but, out of respect to counsel, the Judge will submit the opinion to the Circui Judge, and, in the event of his not coinciding in the views the case will be referred for trial to the Circuit Court, so that there may be a division of opinion in the Judges and the case go up to the United States Supreme Court.—Express.

LIPE RESUSCITATED. - A remarkable instance of bringing back to life, when apparently gone, occurred on Saturda; last at Trenton, New Jersey. A boy about twelve years old the son of Charles Hankinson, fell into the canal. Dr. Skel ton was called, and on arriving there (the true American says) he found a person endeavoring to find the body with a large pole. No person present thought for a moment that the boy could be saved, inasmuch as he had disappeared for several minutes. The body was finally raised by the pole, and taken off by Dr. Skelton. It had the appearance of death, the eyes being closed, and the mouth shut. The body was put in a recombest applied to the control of the control put in a recumbent position, and the process of rubbing and pressing the stomach was commenced. This occasioned the patient to belch and discharge water, and it was soon found hundred thousand, we have not had on an average more than seventy deaths a day from this cause. The greater part of boy was interrogated as to how far in his perilous situation he retained any recognition. He says he remembers going down twice, and of making every effort to save himself; but, after he went down the second time, he had no reco whatever of any circumstance.—Newark Advertiser.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We learn from Boston that on Se of Maryland to the Prospectus of a new weekly Journal, to bear the above title, which it is proposed to publish at Upper

THE GARDINER CASE .- On Thursday evening, in pursuance of the finding of the Grand Jury, Mr. J. C. Gardiner was arrested by the officers of the law. Yes erday te was brought before Judge Crawford on a writ of habeas corpus, and after consideration of the case, in which the counsel for the accused, Mesers. BRADLET and CARLISLE, were heard, he was held to bail in the sum of \$8,000, Dr. Thomas MIL-LER uniting in the recognizance. Before the trial can be had

evidence touching the case must be obtained from Mexico.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOED ROBBERT. - About two o'cleck yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man called at the residence of Dr. Mar. for the pretended purpose of professionally consulting him. Being informed that the Doctor was not at home, he signified his wish to remain till he returned, because, as he said, the Doctor had appointed to meet him there. The person was accordingly shown into the office, there to await Dr. May's return. In the mean time the house servant, who had answered the bell, was busily employed in setting out the table service preparatory to dinner, in a room between the office and front door. In the course of this his duty called him to the basement, which circumstance the patient in the office— no doubt professionally—improved by a visit to the dining room, whence he contrived to extract eleven silver teaspoons, nine silver forks, and one dozen dessert spoons; total value-about \$100. As the rogue was leaving the scene of his ex-ploit he heard a noise on the steps made by the servant in his ploit he heard a noise on the steps made by the servant in his way up stairs, and almost instantaneously rung the front door bell to apprize the servant, as he asserted, that he could not wait till the Doctor's return, but would eall again at half-past three o'clock. He had left a note, he said, upon the office table to that effect. With this he got off without trouble. Very soon after the colored man discovered his loss, but up to the time of writing this the reque has not been detected. The note left was signed, of course fictitiously, "Jas. Wilson." It is to be hoped that the vigilaries of our police will succeed in his speedy detection. The articles were marked M, in

CANAL COAL TRADE. -The activity of the coal trade on he Chesapeake and Ohio Canal might be judged from the fact that from ten to fifteen boats per day pass and repass the Rock Creek lock at Georgetown. If we take half of these going down and half going up, the amount of coal passing onward each day to a market will be about six hundred tons. And this in the infancy of the trade.

A BRIEF VISIT TO THE SMITHSONFAN.—In a cursory visit for a short time to the Smithsonian Institution yester day, we were agreeably susprised to find many things in advance of what might be considered reasonable expectation, so as to incline us briefly to notice them.

The industry and intelligence of Professor Baran have been well applied in gathering an ample and comprehensive collection—in many cases by his own hend—from their native homes and heunts of the reptiles and fishes of the northern and middle regions of our Union. Amongst these we recognised some as old acquaintances, made during our pisrecognised some as old acquaratances, made during our pis-catorial or other sporting expeditions, but many that had al-together eluded not only our observation, but our very suspition of their existence in the country at all. For instance, we were shown an aquatic monater from the Alleghany river, we were shown an aquatic monster from the Ausguany river, with which it is in some places teeming, to the obvious annoyance and disgust of the angler in that stream. It is called there the alligator, though improperly, and is certainly a model of reptile ugliness, being a port of quadrupedal catfish, with an elongated tail. Many of the reptile specicating, with an elongoised tail. Many of the reptile specimens exhibit strange departures from our ordinary conceptions of the conditions necessary to being; for example, the case where an external fringe of a hair-like substance is substituted for giffs, performing in their place the breathing func-tions. The rarer and analler fishes of our rivers and lakes are plentifully represented, and the array of serpents and lizards seems to be very respectable, both as to species and

shown several striking specimens of the antiers or head-gear of the moose, elk, and varieties of the deer kind—objects truly surprising when we consider that they are the produc of but-a single season.

of but a single season.

In the department of foreign exchange the Institution is busy. Stout boxes and packages of the printed records and transactions of the Institution, amounting to many hundreds, are making up for transmission to the various kindred institutions of continental and insular Europe. On the other hand, the Institution is in continued receipt from foreign institutions of similar books and records.

The Smithsonian Institution is steadily pussuing its way.

towards a respectable standing amongst those great scientific centres whence the modern world derives much, if not most, of its intellectual life, sustenance, and vigor.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The exeminations of our public schools are progressing finely, furnishing abundant evidence of a gradual improvement in every branch of learning there taught, as well as of an excellent state of harmony and discipline throughout. It is worthy of remark that so popular has the system become that nearly all the school-houses are too small, and others of equal size could in a single week be crowded with genteel children anxious to be educated therein.

Ge orgetown successfully, showing the upward aspect of af-fairs there. The mansion of the late Col. Con, situated on the Heights, and now occupied by Mr. Scott, was sold for \$6,700, being \$3,200 above its assessment. Mr. Scott was the purchaser.

Sundry vacant lots also changed hands, all of which sold

THE SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

One of our esteemed citizens having lately made a brief visit to these delightful springs -so salubrious in their waters, and in the midst of scenery of such surpassing beauty-communicates to our neighbor of the Union a glowing description of the pleasure he derived from his visit. We extract from his letter the annexed passages :

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, (VA.) JULY 13. Maving been called by business to the pleasant and hospi-table village of Charlestown, and having this day of rest and table village of Charlestown, and having this day of rest and loisure on my hands, I have come to this most delightful spot that I have ever visited, to breathe the pure air and taste the healing and invigorating waters; and while sitting on this immense piazas, the Blue Ridge stretching off for miles and miles in the distance, the beautiful Shenandosh winding its way along almost at my feet, with the comantic pile of rock called "the Lover's Leep" towering on the opposite bank, the lexuriant landscher about me, a portion of which is clothed with the richest between the rest landscher about me, a portion of which is clothed with the richest harvest I ever saw, and all of which "stands dressed in living green," and with the cooling southern breeze sweeping by me; I am about the most happy and satisfied mortal on this earth; and desiring the world, especially the world of Washington, to know that they can find, within half a day's ride of the Federal City, a cool and

find, within helf a day's ride of the Federal City, a cool and beautiful retreat, on which Nature has lawished all her beauties, I have concluded to spend half an hour in trying to express to you in words the impressions that are upon me.

I left Charlestown early this morning, and after about an hour's ride reached this levely spot. I have rambled all around it, and from the height south of the hotel my vision has been stretched over a landscape worth travelling a hundred miles to see. I have visited the several springs, and tasted of the waters—not particularly pleasant to the taste, I confess, but combining, I am told, more healing qualities than those of any other springs in this vicinity, if not in this Union. After having been nearly reasted alive in Washington, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and Charlestown, for the past week, you can hardly imagine the sensations of pleasure with which I sit here and breathe in the pure mountain air, and

uxuriate in its coolness.

The hotel here is very spacious and airy, and most beautifully located. It is well kept by Mr. Hall, who leaves no exfully located. It is well kept by Mr. Hall, who leaves no exertion he is capable of untried to make his guests comfortable and happy; and, if I may judge from the table this day spread for dinner, there is no lack for "a feast of fat things" to those inclined to indulge in the good things of life. I will close this part of my letter by saying to my Washington friends, if you desire to visit a beautiful place, and one where you can enjoy not only the comforts but the luxuries of life; where you can find a result four many hard and furnish where you can find a respite from care, heat, and turmoil; where the languid can be invigorated and the invalid find health, take the cars at early morning, stop at the Relay House until the train from Baltimore for the West arrives, at House until the train from Baltimore for the west arrives, as o'clock; then go to Harper's Ferry; there take the Winchester train and go to Charlestown—only eight miles—and there take the stage and arrive here in one hour, in time for dinner; and when you are here, if you cannot be happy, just give up the idea of ever being happy any where!

The Iron Trade of Western Pennsylvania is ruinously affected by the present Tariff. The Pittsburgh Gazette says:

Many of the furnaces up the Alleghany are now out of blast, and those yet in blast are in a very depressed condition. The prices of pig metal are too low to eave the proprietors from actual loss. The consequence is that every class in that section of the State, except the wealthy speculators, is suffer-

We learn that the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada has decided in relation to mutual insurance companies organized in the United States that such companies cannot legally carry on their operations in the British Provinces; that tuey cannot maintain any action against parties on the premium notes, neither could parties compel payment from them or their policies.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.